This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor according to the labor, legislative, and political fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Betrayers are hated even by those whom they benefit.—Tacitus.

WHOLE NO. 1434 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28, NO. 41

58th American Federation of Labor Convention Opens With 455 Delegates

Representatives of Trade Union Movement Are Welcomed by E. E. Stokes, Chairman of the Convention Arrangements Committee; A. J. Bannon, President of the Houston Labor and Trades Council; James V. Allred, Governor of Texas; Albert Thomas, Representative in Congress From the Eighth Texas District; R. H. Fonville, Mayor of Houston; Hiram O. Clark, Vice President of Houston Chamber of Commerce; Cecil Priest, Captain of Houston Police Department; W. W. Strong, President of Texas Allied Printing Trades Council; R. C. Cole, President of Houston Metal Trades Council; A. S. McBride, President of Houston Building Trades Council.

President Green in Keynote Address Attacks John L. Lewis for Fomenting Dualism in the Labor Movement with His Committee for Industrial Organization and for Using Communists As Allies to Destroy the A. F. of L.; Criticizes Labor Board for Maladministration of Labor Relations Act, Bias Against the A. F. of L. and Favoritism Toward the C. I. O.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—The fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the Sam Houston Coliseum with 455 delegates present, representing 84 national and international unions, four departments, 32 state federations of labor, 102 central bodies, 54 local trade and federal labor unions, and four fraternal delegates.

Preceding the opening of the convention a band of union musicians presented a musical program.

The convention was called to order by E. E. Stokes, chairman of the Convention Arrangements Committee, who turned the gavel over to A. J. Bannon, president of the Houston Labor and Trades Council.

The invocation was delivered by Rt. Rev. C. E. Byrne, Bishop of Galveston.

Following the invocation the band played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," the entire audience also adding and singing the song. Following that they sang "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon Us."

Gov. Allred Praises Unions

Mr. Bannon then introduced Hon. James V. Allred, Governor of Texas, who welcomed the delegates with a stirring address, including outstanding historical events in the growth of the State and poetical tributes to its citizens.

"We are happy to have you here, we want you to enjoy yourselves," he said. "We want you to leave with us a better understanding of the things in which you are interested. I have already observed that most of the legislative program that you have sponsored, and to which you point with pride, is not alone primarily in the interest of those who happen to belong to the organizations you represent, but I was proud to see that you have taken such an active part in the general social security program, in humanitarian measures, in public health measures and safety measures designed for the protection of the public at large. I wish all of the people of this country knew more about what organized labor and your particular part of it has been doing in the matter of the general welfare of the public."

Gov. Allred made President Green an honorary Texas Ranger and presented him with a wide brimmed cowboy hat.

Mayor Fonville Leads the A. F. of L.

Following Governor Allred's address, Mr. Bannon introduced Hon. R. H. Fonville, Mayor of Houston, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the municipality.

"The American Federation of Labor has been particularly fortunate throughout the years through its wisdom in the selection of leadership," he said. "I believe I have never met a finer group of men than is represented here on this occasion, and the tremendous progress of wages and living conditions of the people is easily traceable to the efforts of you and your predecessors. Almost all of us here today can remember when wages were less than half of what they are today and living conditions generally were far worse."

Clark Extends Business Welcome

Chairman Stokes of the Convention Arrangements Committee then introduced Hiram O. Clark, vice president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

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(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

762,154 NEW MEMBERS GAINED IN YEAR BY A. F. OF L. UNIONS

Paid-Up Membership Totals 3,623,087, Secretary-Treasurer Morrison Reports to Houston Convention.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—The constant increase in the membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was instructively shown in the report made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., to the Federation's annual convention here, which revealed that over three-quarters of a million workers had taken out union cards during the year.

In a summary of this remarkable achievement, Mr. Morrison's report said:

"Total membership for the month of August, 1938, for affiliated organizations is 3,623,087, which shows an increase of 762,154 members over the average membership of fiscal year ending August 31, 1937, and 1,181,032 over the membership, August 31, 1936, excluding suspended organizations.

"National and International Unions and local trade and federal labor unions are required to pay per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership and, therefore, the membership does not include the members who were unemployed during the fiscal year."

Mr. Morrison included in his report figures showing the average yearly membership of the American Federation of Labor since 1897, when the membership was 264,825. In 1901 the membership had increased to 787,537, and in 1902 exceeded one million, the exact figure being 1,024,399.

In 1914 the members totaled 2,020,671; in 1920, 4,078,740; in 1922, 3,195,685; in 1928, 2,896,096; in 1929, 2,933,545; in 1933, 2,126,796; in 1935, 2,945,347; in 1936, 3,422,398; in 1937, 2,860,933, and in 1938, 3,623,087.

Mr. Morrison's report also contained a chart showing the number of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The chart included 102 national and international unions with 32,631 local unions; 1,017 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L.; 49 State federations of labor, and 702 city central bodies.

In addition, there are four departments (Metal Trades, Union Label Trades, Building and Construction Trades, and Railroad Employes) with 846 local department councils.

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN IS GREAT SUCCESS

Thousands of Workers in Unorganized Industries Have Joined the Trade Union Movement, Executive Council Tells Convention.

Houston, Tex.—The nation-wide organization campaign carried on by the American Federation of Labor was so eminently successful during the past year that the Federation's Executive Council in its report to the A. F. of L. convention here recommended the continuance of the assessment of one cent per member per month, which was legally and officially levied at the 1937 convention of the Federation.

"The funds provided through the assessment," the report said, "have enabled the American Federation of Labor to continue its organization policies, maintain the gains we have already made, and render additional service both to national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to the unorganized workers of the nation," the report declared.

Details of Organization Drive

With regard to the scope and achievements of the organizing campaign, the Executive Council said:

"While the national and international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have carried on organizing work within their respective jurisdictions in a highly successful way, the American Federation of Labor has likewise extended its organizing work among the unorganized workers in the fields outside of the respective jurisdictions of affiliated national and international unions. This action is in conformity with instructions of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in 1934, and all conventions of the American Federation of Labor which have been held since that time.

Organization Department Created

"In order to facilitate the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor an Organization Department was created and a Director of Organization placed in charge. Through such Department the organization activities of the American Federation of Labor were coordinated and the intensity of our organizing campaign increased. Lewis G. Hines, who had served as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, which

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Congress Passed 23 Labor Bills

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

$800,000,000 for Low Rent Housing, $2,580,000,000 for Unemployment Relief, and Fair Labor Standards Act Included in Measures Beneficial to Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—Declaring that the special and regular sessions of the 75th Congress "were most unusual," the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the annual convention of the Federation here that "notwithstanding the many complications encountered by the American Federation of Labor succeeded in securing the passage of laws that will greatly benefit the wage earners of the country."

"The Wages and Hours Bill," the Council said, "does not contain all the principles for which we contended. However, in the main, it gives good relief to the fundamental principles fought for so courageously and tenaciously by the American Federation of Labor. The outstanding feature of the Act is that it prohibits differentials in wages and hours in different sections of the country."

Following is the list of labor bills which the American Federation of Labor was instrumental in having placed on the Federal statute books:

1. Important amendments to law pro-

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(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

30-HOUR WEEK IS DEMANDED BY AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Shorter Hours Are Necessary to Provide Jobs For Unemployed Army Numbering Over 11,000,000.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—Confronted with the continued existence of a jobless army numbering many millions, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in this report to the annual convention of the Federation here reaffirmed its demand for the gradual but constant reduction of the length of the work week to the 30-hour point as the only effective method to provide work for the workless.

"The American Federation of Labor reiterates its endorsement of the thirty-hour week as the schedule toward which we are working as rapidly as possible," the Council said.

"The constant increase in productivity forces us to adjust work hours downward at an equal rate. The army of unemployed, which has never known depression been reduced below 7,500,000 and today numbers over 11,000,000, is testimony enough to the need for shorter work hours.

"Industry is able to make this adjustment by a steady and progressive reduction of work hours until the 30-hour level is reached. In 1929, when work hours in industry generally averaged over forty-eight per week, while the 40- and 44-hour week prevailed. Yet, after accomplishing these striking reductions in hours together with an increase in hourly wages in the short period of eight years, unit labor costs in June this year in manufacturing were 8 per cent lower than 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board Index, and the Nation's leading manufacturing companies earned the high profit of 10.7 per cent on their net worth in 1937."

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Lewis Vetoed Plan For Settling A. F. of L-C. I. O. Controversy

Executive Council Tells Houston Convention That Agreement Accepted by Committees of Both Groups Was Set Aside by Chairman of Committee for Industrial Organization.

Houston, Tex.—The culpability of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in preventing an equitable settlement of the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O., was reiterated by the Executive Council of the Federation in its report to the annual A. F. of L. convention here.

In reviewing the conference held between representatives of the two groups in Washington, D. C., beginning October 25, 1937, and continuing until December 21, 1937, the Executive Council quoted the report of the A. F. of L. Committee which stated that both the A. F. of L. representatives and the C. I. O. representatives were in the conference room at the finish of the agreement, but that it was vetoed by Mr. Lewis, who presented a substitute plan which would "establish dualism within the A. F. of L."

The statement of Philip Murray, spokesman for Mr. Lewis, informed the A. F. of L. Committee that unless they accepted the Lewis proposal there was no use in the conferences being continued. Confronted with this situation, the conference between the two groups terminated.

In discussing the conference and placing the responsibility for the failure to settle the controversy on a just basis, the Executive Council said:

Lewis Scrapped Agreement

"It is made clear in the report of the committee representing the Executive Council that an agreement which provided for a termination of the secession movement launched by the C. I. O. was thereupon reached and was accepted by both the C. I. O. committee and the American Federation of Labor Committee.

"The negotiations had proceeded to the point where it was understood that the agreement reached would be published in the form of a joint statement.

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A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HITS LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

It Is Allied with the C. I. O. Against the A. F. of L., Houston Convention Is Told; Donald W. Smith Opposed as Board Member; Amendments to Labor Relations Act Are Urged.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—Emphatic condemnation of the National Labor Relations Board for its flagrant attack against the American Federation of Labor and its favoritism toward the Committee for Industrial Organization, featured the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation here.

The Council specifically opposed Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the Board and urged certain amendments to the Labor Relations Act designed to restrict the Board's power to invalidate union agreements and to designate the unit for collective bargaining.

In its indictment of the Labor Board for maladministration of the Labor Act the Executive Council said:

Alliance With the C. I. O.

"On May 15, 1935, Senator Robert F. Wagner was in the Senate and said of the National Labor Relations Act:

"'Anyone familiar with these laws will recognize at once that there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of governmental favor upon any particular type of union.'

"Had the National Labor Relations Board construed and administered the Act in the spirit and purpose in which we now have occasion to submit the following report, instead of a report of justified criticism we would be submitting a report of unqualified approval of the Board and its administration.

"It is with deep regret that frankness impels us to report to you that the National Labor Relations Board has administered the Act contrary to its letter, spirit and intent, with manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of final and rival organizations. Our assertions have been aroused and your officers have publicly and officially in most vigorous terms condemned this unholy alliance between a government agency exercising quasi-judicial jurisdiction and the C. I. O.

"Increasing importance which attaches to the actions of the National Labor Relations Board is evidenced by the fact that in the five years of its existence the Board has handled 16,500 cases involving almost 4,000,000 workers. As the work of the Board grew so did its tendency to go beyond the direct Congressional mandate to share gradually to apply its decisions not to the questions of the basic rights upon which the Wagner Act had been designed to protect, but to the problems of form and procedure of collective bargaining by the Board and its administration.

Board Undermined Self-government by Labor

"That a three-man board, composed of men with no direct labor experience, Congress undertook to share the form and structure of our labor movement through decisions clothed with judicial authority, aroused anxiety among unions a growing feeling of apprehension and indignation.

"Aware of its solemn responsibility to

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Green Assails Lewis for Promoting Dualism And Consorting With Communists to Destroy AFL Unions; Says Labor Board Is C. I. O. Ally

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

628 NEW CHARTERS ISSUED BY A. F. L.

List Includes 4 National and International Unions, 57 Central Labor Unions, 419 Local Trade Unions, and 148 Federal Labor Unions.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—The signal success of the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor in the past year was indicated in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Morrison to the convention of the Federation here giving the number of new unions chartered by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

During the twelve months ending August 31, 1938, there were 628 charters granted. Four of these were for the following national and international unions:

Brotherhood Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers; The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers; International Spinners Union; International Union of Progressive Mine Workers of America.

Fifty-seven central labor unions

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AFL INCOME FOR YEAR TOTALED $1,844,203

Fiscal Period Closed with Balance of $443,631, Secretary-Treasurer Morrison Tells Convention.

Houston, Tex. (AFLWNS).—The importance of the financial affairs of the American Federation of Labor was statistically pictured in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison to the annual convention of the Federation here for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1937, and ending August 31, 1938.

"At the close of the fiscal year," the report said, "there was a balance on hand of $443,631.41. Of this total $436,774.96 is in the defense fund for the local trade and federal labor unions and the balance, $6,856.23, is in the general fund.

"The total receipts from all sources, $1,844,203.37, the total expenses, $1,987,139.59, amount of expenses over receipts, $142,936.22.

A breakdown of the income for the year reveals that per capita tax receipts amounted to $586,813.45; assessments, $395,743.68; defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions (per capita tax from locals), $236,784.24; initiation fees, $162,338.53; American Federationist, $364,335.89.

On the expense side the larger items were: Organizers' salaries and organizing expenses, $1,174,014.58; office employes, $189,791.20; printing and publishing American Federationist, $203,225.52; legal services, $47,074.29; supplies and printing, $44,442.23; defense fund (strike and lockout benefits), $23,148; executive council meetings, $25,679.04.

A note in the report regarding organizing expenses said:

"During the twelve (12) months ending August 31, 1938, the American Federation of Labor expended in organizing activities $1,174,014.58. Of this amount, $658,243.35 was spent in organizing and services for directly affiliated Trade and Federal Labor Unions; $215,770.85, was incurred in the formation and assistance of newly formed local unions of National and International Unions and in activities in behalf of State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies."

NINE CHARTERS REVOKED BY A. F. OF L. COUNCIL

Houston, Tex. (AFLWNS).—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the annual convention of the Federation here that pursuant to the instructions of the fifty-seventh annual A. F. of L. convention the Council officially revoked the charters of the following international unions which were associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization:

United Mine Workers of America.

International Union Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Federation of Flat Glass Workers.

United Automobile Workers of America.

United Rubber Workers of America.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

United Textile Workers of America.

Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

"Isn't It Strange, My Friends, That This Man Who Prophesied That the Communists Were Going To Seek To Destroy Our Craft Unions and Establish Industrial Unions Instead, To Establish Here in America a One Big Union, Is Now Engaged In Leading a Movement That Has For Its Purpose That Very Objective? He Is Now Attempting To Do What He Prophesied the Communists Were Going To Do and Is Leading a Movement Designed To Wipe Out the Structure of the American Federation of Labor Established and Built Over a Long Period of Time."

"Our Complaint Is This, That the National Labor Relations Board, In the Administration of the Act Has Become the Ally of the C. I. O., and We Won't Stand for That; No Government Agency Possesses the Right to Substitute Their Own Peculiar Economic Philosophy for the Plain Provisions of An Act, Nor Can They, Nor Should They Be Permitted to Be Influenced in the Administration of the Law by Their Own Peculiar Ideas."

Editor's Note: In opening the 58th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas, on October 3, William Green, president of the Federation, made a keynote speech denouncing the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization for establishing a dual labor movement and declared to destroy the American Federation of Labor and for using Communist aid in the interest of this subversive scheme. In addition, Green declared that Fascism, Nazism and Communism as hostile to fundamental American institutions which the American Federation of Labor is pledged to support. He upheld private property and the right of investors to a fair return on their investment. He declared that the National Labor Relations Board had maladministered the Labor Relations Act to the detriment of A. F. of L. unions and to the benefit of C. I. O. unions and declared that the law be amended "to prevent a biased board from administering the Act in their own way and against the spirit and the letter of the law."

Preceding President Green's speech, Rt. Rev. C. E. Byrne, Bishop of Galveston, gave the invocation, and addresses of welcome were made by E. E. Stokes, Chairman of the Convention Arrangements Committee; A. J. Bannon, President of the Houston Labor and Trades Council and Master of Ceremonies; Hon. James V. Allred, Governor of Texas; Hon. Albert Thomas, Representative in Congress from the Eighth Texas District; Hon. R. H. Fonville, Mayor of Houston, Texas; Hiram O. Clark, Vice President of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; Captain Cecil Priest, representing the Chief of Police of Houston; W. W. Strong, President of the Texas Allied Printing Trades Council; R. C. Cole, President of the Houston Metal Trades Council; L. S. Richardson, State Master of the Texas Grange, and Thomas B. Reed, President of the Houston Building Trades Council.

The text of President Green's speech opening the Houston Convention follows:

Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, Governor Allred, your Honor, Mayor Fonville, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, business interests of the city, representatives of the churches, organized labor of Houston, Texas, and of the great State of Texas, fraternal delegates to this convention from Great Britain, distinguished friends, officers and delegates in attendance at this great convention of the American Federation of Labor, my radio audience, this great 58th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled this morning under the most favorable and auspicious circumstances in the great city of Houston, Southland, Houston, Texas.

We were all deeply touched by the warmth of the welcome extended to us by the representatives of this commonwealth, of the city, and of the organized labor movement of this section of the South. We will be privileged to enjoy the hospitality of the people of Houston for the next two weeks, and in the name of and on behalf of the officers and delegates in attendance at this congress of labor, to extend to all who spoke this morning our sincere thanks and to express to them our deep appreciation of the warmth and the cordiality of the kind invitations extended us.

This is the 58th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. That means that this great economic organization has been functioning for fifty-eight continuous years. It has grown and developed out of the study, education and experience the representatives of labor have been able to give this great organized labor movement.

I am grateful to say that we assemble today in this city of the Southland, a strong, courageous, militant organization of workers, representing more than 3,000,000 working men and women. We are strong numerically, and in my judgment, we occupy a larger place in the hearts and minds of the people of the nation than we ever did before in the history of our movement. We come to Houston with a larger paid-up membership than was ever reported on the books of the American Federation of Labor heretofore. That represents progress. That reflects as no words can interpret the standing, influence, growth and expansion of the American Federation of Labor.

But you assemble here in a two-fold capacity: As the representatives of organized labor seeking earnestly to pursue the pathway of peace, cooperation and understanding, conscious of our responsibilities, not only to those we represent but to the great nation as well.

In addition we come as warriors from the battlefield, the place where in our way and in our responsibilities we carry on the struggle in behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

DUAL MOVEMENT AIMS AT DESTRUCTION OF A. F. OF L.

We are constantly at grips with those opposing forces who seek to limit, if not destroy, the activities of the American Federation of Labor. We have always known the existence of our common foes, those who refuse to see eye to eye with the American Federation of Labor. But it is almost tragic when we think that the only point we can find with them in the common foe, we must carry on against those who lead a dual movement within the ranks of labor, a movement formed for the purpose of destroying the American Federation of Labor.

You know better than I can tell you of the raids made upon organizations newly established in the communities of our land. Why should our unions be raided? Why should our organizations be the subject of attacks, not from the open foe but from those who have always professed friendship?

Well, my friends, this convention stands as a partial answer to that question, and after we have done so we will go back to our homes and to our communities, peace-minded, but happy warriors determined that the American Federation of Labor shall remain as an institution, a part of the institutional life of our great nation.

I want to bring to this audience this morning some facts which we think are pertinent, and then allow you intelligent, educated, understanding men and women to draw your own conclusions.

LEWIS ORIGINALLY OPPOSED ONE BIG UNION AND ATTACKED COMMUNISTS FOR SEEKING DESTRUCTION OF A. F. L. UNIONS

I have in my hand this morning a printed pamphlet which was submitted by the leader of the dual movement called the Committee for Industrial Organization to the Congress of the United States. It was presented to the Congress and to the people of our nation at the time when I was called upon to begin my service as President of the American Federation of Labor. Let me quote from it.

"Imported revolution is knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers of America and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist Internationale at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent. The overthrow and destruction of this government with the establishment of an absolute arbitrary dictatorship and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs is being attempted on a more gigantic scale with more resolute purpose and with more crafty design than at any time in the history of this nation."

Those words I have read are included in this statement prepared by the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the dual movement established in America for the purpose of destroying the American Federation of Labor. Now in this statement in this pamphlet there are set forth nine different complete objectives of this Communist conspiracy formed by this revolutionary movement. Time forbids me reading all, but I will read

Green Assails Lewis For Promoting Dualism and Consorting With Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

twe, and they will be significant. You will understand the significance of these statements immediately when they are read.

The seventh is:

"Seizure of the American Federation of Labor, with the ouster of its officials and through such seizure gaining control of all its affiliated unions and trade unions."

That is a specific objective.

"8. Conversion of all craft trade unions into single units of workers within an industry known as industrial unions."

That was the objective, we were told, of the Communists. You understand that, don't you?

Here is another:

"Wherever possible, in conducting their activities in America the Communists have attempted to bore from within organizations already existing and to utilize them for their ultimate ends and purposes. They have been particularly active in trying to bore from within the United Mine Workers of America, for the reason that it is the largest single organization in the country, includes a large number of races and nationalities, among its members, and is the nearest today, in their opinion, to a one big union, which is their ideal conception of a labor union and their objective for all labor unions."

BUT NOW THE C. I. O. CHIEF USES THE SAME COMMUNIST POLICY IN HIS SCHEME DESIGNED TO KILL THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Isn't it strange, my friends, that this man who prophesied that the Communists were going to seek to destroy our craft unions and establish industrial unions instead, to establish here in America a one big union, is now engaged in leading a movement that has for its purpose that very objective? He is now attempting to do what he charged the Communists were going to do and is leading a movement designed to wipe out the structure of the American Federation of Labor established and built over a long period of time.

Now here is another one:

"Through these organizations the revolutionary leaders in America are making a national appeal to the workers to repudiate the present leadership of Labor, reorganize the craft unions on the basis of one big union within an industry and weld them into a revolutionary agency in America."

What is the C. I. O. trying to do? Why, my friends, they realize that very objective as set forth in this document, penned and prepared by the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

GREETED BY RED FLAG WAVERS IN MEXICO CITY BULL RING

Now I want to bring to you the contrast. I hold within my hand a press report, published in the New York Times, dated September 12, 1938.

"In a speech today before 50,000 Mexican workers assembled in Mexico City in the Bull Ring, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said that the United States was in danger of a Fascist movement. Mr. Lewis' address was in connection with the International Congress Against War and Fascism, which is now here. The Bull Ring was jammed with denim-clad workers. Red flags, including those of the Communist party of Mexico and the Lenin section of the CMT (Confederation of Mexican Workers) were waving when Mr. Lewis rose to speak. He was obviously impressed.

"'I salute you said, 'this great meeting of Mexican people and Latin Americans, Europeans and Asiatic delegates in the name of the C. I. O. and its 4,000,000 members.'"

This meeting was held in the Bull Ring in Mexico City. It was a fitting and appropriate place for the delivery of such an address. I have always understood that a bull ring was built for the purpose of allowing the bull to show his prowess, and I have further understood that when the bull entered the ring the red flags waved for the purpose of making him more ferocious. So here we have the setting: Here is the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a Republican, at about the same time appearing this document here, and now in a bull ring in Mexico speaking to those who are waving the red flag he denounced in this document.

A. F. OF L. IS OPPOSED TO ALL ISMS EXCEPT AMERICANISM

I note in the report of the address that Fascism was attacked. But I cannot find anywhere in the report of the address where a single denunciatory word was directed against Communism and Nazism. Well, my friends, the American Federation of Labor was invited to attend that meeting in Mexico. We were asked to be represented there. The American Federation of Labor refused to go there or to send a representative there.

Secondly, the American Federation of Labor was not only opposed to Fascism, but it is also equally opposed to Communism and Nazism. We are against every ism except Americanism, and the American people, I am sure, will, if they do not now, ultimately appreciate the fact that the American Federation of Labor is the nation's greatest bulwark against the invasion of our social, economic or political life by Fascism, Nazism or Communism here in America.

APPLIES BOTH CRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

I have repeatedly said that in the development of our economic and industrial philosophy we apply in the broadest terms both forms of organization, the industrial wherever circumstances permit, and the craft form where the skilled workers need protection in order to develop a wage standard commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship, but in the development of any organization of workers we are not going to permit any organization, let it be the Communists against whom we were warned, or the Committee for Industrial Organization to destroy our craft unions established out of years and years of struggle and sacrifice here in America.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING MUST BE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED BY EMPLOYERS

Now may I develop briefly our economic philosophy?

We believe in collective bargaining, in organization of the workers, and we want to see them seek to develop their own strength, and we want to see their right to organize and bargain collectively, free from intimidation and coercion.

We extend an invitation to employers of the country to accept that well-developed, modern philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. We appeal to them to stop making warfare through their organized agencies upon organized labor and upon organized labor's industrial and economic philosophy.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP AND FAIR RETURN ON INVESTMENT SUPPORTED

We believe in private ownership, the right of management to own and control and manage their property. We believe they should earn a fair return upon their investment, but at the same time we are willing to concede to labor the right that we guarantee to them or are willing to concede to them—the right of labor to organize, to bargain collectively, to speak through their chosen representatives and to be paid a wage as high as industry can afford and that will keep the workers of the country in decency and in comfort.

MALADMINISTRATION OF LABOR RELATIONS ACT CONDEMNED

We are not opposed to the National Labor Relations Board. The American Federation of Labor participated in the formation of that Act. We feel it would be unnecessary here, however, for employers of the nation who had refrained from making warfare upon organized labor, had they accepted the realities of the situation in this country as the employing interests of Great Britain accepted the realities of the situation there and dealt with us freely, frankly, openly, conceding to us our rights, and we conceding to them their rights, if they had done that there would never have been any need for the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

What we object to is the administration of the Act. It is badly administered. We object to the most unfair interpretation of the spirit and the letter of the law. What we wish and what we demand is that a judicial body, keenly conscious of its responsibilities, impartial in its attitude, shall administer this law and apply it without fear or favor to all groups of organized workers.

LABOR RELATIONS BOARD "HAS BECOME ALLY OF THE C. I. O."

But our complaint is this, that the National Labor Relations Board, in the administration of the Act has become the ally of the C. I. O., and we won't stand for that. No government agency possessed of the right to administer that own peculiar economic philosophy for the plain provisions of an Act, nor can they, nor should they be permitted to be influenced in the administration of the law by their own personal views.

We want to be free American laboring men, we demand that we be free—free to work out our own problems. We resent governmental control and governmental dictation. We want to organize, free from governmental control and governmental administration, and it is because we believe the Board is exceeding its authority, covering a field never intended to be covered by the Act, that we protest the administration of the Act by the Board.

This convention here will make the answer. You will formulate our policy, the policy we shall pursue in our efforts to secure relief. You will lay down the rules for the guidance of the Executive Council, and when you have stated and announced the world will know that we are going to the Congress of the United States and asking them, not only asking but demanding that the Wagner Labor Relations Act be so amended as to prevent any General Counsel from administering the Act in their own way and against the spirit and the letter of the law.

Now I am through. There are other subjects I shall talk to you about during this convention. I have referred to some of the outstanding, pressing problems that we must consider. The forces of organization, our future policy and all that, but I know that during the two weeks we will be here we will deliberate calmly, we will form our judgments in accordance with the facts, and we shall go back to our homes carrying with us the most pleasant memories of a delightful visit spent here.

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN IS GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

was appointed Director and placed in charge of the Organization Department of the Federation.

Agricultural and Cannery Workers Organized

"Unorganized workers in every section have manifested increasing interest in organization and have responded to the appeals of our organizing staff to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the most successful and successful way.

"We have organized many thousands of workers in industries where no semblance of organization had previously existed. For instance, in the agricultural and cannery industries in California, on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, thousands of workers have been organized into unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who had known nothing about organization before. Our experience gained in this particular field shows that these workers, notwithstanding they are employed in seasonal industries, remain loyal and steadfast to the American Federation of Labor, in the unions we have organized.

"The fields in which the American Federation of Labor has specialized are those most employed as radio workers and those classified as white collar workers, best cigar workers, cement workers, gasoline station attendants, and in the four and several billion dollar rated metal, aluminum, agricultural and cannery, chemical, distillery and manufacturing industries, as well as miscellaneous workers employed in other fields."

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HITS LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

preserve and perpetuate the basic democratic principles of Labor's self-determination and self-government, the unity of purpose of the American Federation of Labor has united in its protest against this unwelcome intervention in Labor's internal problems by a Government agency. The American Federation of Labor is aware that problems which have emerged and developed within the ranks of Labor are Labor's problems with which Labor has been confronted several years heretofore and should not be settled by snap judgments of outsiders no matter how well-intentioned they may be.

"It is with this invasion of Labor's democratic sovereignty that we have found fault and not with the principles and purposes which the Act embodies and which will always have our unyielding support.

Maladministration of Labor Act

"The Board has exceeded its public purpose and has vitiated the procedure delineated in the Act in three respects:

"First, in a large number of instances its agents have shown gross favoritism and bias in the handling of cases, furthering the objectives of one union against another and thereby fanning the flame of labor organization.

"Second, by administrative fiat the Board has set aside legally valid and binding procedures entered into in good faith by bona fide unions and employers.

"Third, through the arbitrary determination of appropriate units in cases dealing with the question concerning representation, the Board has sought to impose upon workers regardless of their wishes the type of organization it favored."

After citing a number of cases in which the Labor Board has violated the underlying principles of this Labor Act and manifested its partiality for the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Executive Council declared:

"There are many other cases and instances which could be cited against the Board which are detrimental to the interests of the American Federation of Labor and which evince partiality and bias in favor of the C. I. O. The proof is strong and overwhelming.

Donald W. Smith Opposed as Board Member

"Realizing that the maladministration of the Act is the responsibility of the President, personnel of the Board, the Executive Council made known to the President of the United States its opposition to the reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith. The President has reappointed him. However, such reappointment does not lessen the justification for opposition by the American Federation of Labor and it will continue to oppose those members of the Board who fail to act impartially and without prejudice.

"The Executive Council has given much attention to the subject of the revision of the Wagner Act. The basic rights guaranteed by the Act, such as self-organization, collective bargaining and bona-fide restraints upon employers against interfering with these rights, are sound and ought to be preserved.

Labor Act Amendments Urged

"However, proper amendments are necessary to curtail the illegal assumption of broad powers by the Board, also to curtail unlimited discretion in construing and administering the Act, and to make specific the jurisdictional limits of the Board.

"The manner and method of holding elections should be specifically provided for as well as the time in which such elections shall be held. Amendments will be necessary in respect to rights of review and appeal of decisions of the Board, and that such rights of review shall be accorded unions aggrieved of decisions in representation cases which is not now provided for in the Act.

"Specific amendments also will be required to limit the Board's power to invalidate union and employer contracts and to limit the power of the Board in determining the proper unit for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"In connection with amendments it must be remembered that the Act does not accomplish to the degree intended the outlawing of company unions. There should be included in the provisions and amendments of the Act definite and more specific provisions in respect to the abolition of company unions."

Lewis Vetoed Plan For Settling A. F. of L-C. I. O. Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

ficially announced immediately following the extension of certain courtesies to the executive representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Instead of this course being followed, there has been the type of organization of the American Federation of Labor Committee, that were invited to meet, that the public as well, that the agreement reached had been voted by the executive officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"This fact was subsequently confirmed between the days of execution and signing the C. I. O. who publicly announced that an agreement had been reached between the duly constituted committees but had been overturned and set aside by Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"The Executive Council and the committee representing the Executive Council worked faithfully and most diligently in an effort to negotiate an agreement providing for a settlement of the differences existing between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council expressed its appreciation for the patient, constructive and exalted service which was rendered by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who served upon the negotiating committee.

"The Executive Council places the blame for failure to consummate an agreement ending the difficulties which were caused by withdrawal of the C. I. O. organizations from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, squarely and directly upon the dominant officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who repudiated the work of their own committee. They voided an agreement which had been honorably negotiated. They are responsible for the division, discord and strife which now prevails among the ranks within the organized labor movement of the country. The responsibility is theirs alone. No truthful answer can be offered and no justifiable defense can be made by the dominant controlling officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Dictatorship of Lewis Blamed for Discord and Strife

"The Committee for Industrial Organization proposed the conference. The American Federation of Labor accepted the offer. We fought for the creation of the mutually acceptable committee.

"The three members of the committee representing the American Federation of Labor met with a committee of ten from the C. I. O. Subsequently we met and considered counter-proposals; they negotiated an agreement with a committee of ten (of which the late Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union was a member), accepted it, approved it, and agreed that at a stated hour it would be signed, sealed and publicly announced.

"It seems inconceivable that one man, the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, could veto an agreement thus entered into and for so doing so, accept responsibility for a continuation of division, discord, hate, enmity and dualism in the organized labor movement of the Nation."

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

A. F. OF L. COUNCIL LAUDS LABOR PRESS

Loyalty of National Union Publications and Local Papers to American Federation of Labor Principles Commended.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—A glowing and deserved tribute to the labor newspapers, labor magazines which are loyal to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor was paid by the Executive Council of the Federation in its report to the annual A. F. of L. convention here.

"The labor press, which gives support to the economic philosophy, the political program, and the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, has rendered and is rendering most valuable service," the Council said. "This refers to the bona fide labor press such as the official publications of the American Federation of Labor and national and international unions, as well as the local labor papers and periodicals, many of which have a wide circulation and are distributed over an extensive field.

"The loyalty which these publications herein referred to have shown to the American Federation of Labor in its fight against dualism, secession, and false and destructive political and economic philosophies proclaimed by dual and secession bodies, is appreciated by the Executive Council and by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor."

"The dissemination of the truth regarding dualism and secession, and the plans, policies and work of the American Federation of Labor, is more necessary now than ever before in the history of the American Federation of Labor, and can only be brought about through the labor publications and the labor press referred to herein."

RUG MAKERS WAGE FIXED

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins issued an order fixing a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour or $16 a week for employes of contractors performing the Government with wool carpets and rugs. The order was issued by the authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act on recommendation of the Public Contracts Board. The minimum wage applies to 27,000 workers.

628 NEW CHARTERS ISSUED BY A. F. L.

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were chartered in the following towns:

Alaska—Ketchikan.

California—Butte County, Santa Cruz.

Canada—St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; Sherbrooke and Vicinity, Quebec.

Connecticut—New London.

Florida—Sarasota, Tallahassee.

Hawaii—Honolulu.

Illinois—Carlinville and Vicinity, Mt. Vernon and Vicinity, Opdyke, Macomb, Mascoutah, Gillespie, Oglesby, Mt. Olive, Nokomis, Spring Valley.

Indiana—Shelbyville, Jackson County, Commersville.

Kansas—Leavenworth.

Kentucky—Owensboro.

Maryland—Hagerstown.

Massachusetts—Leominster.

Minnesota—Albert Lea, Crookston.

Mississippi—Biloxi.

Montana—Kalispell and Vicinity.

Nebraska—North Platte, Norfolk.

New Mexico—Carlsbad and Vicinity.

New York—Watertown, Cohoes.

North Carolina—High Point.

North Dakota—Dickinson.

Ohio—Dennison, Fostoria, Oklahoma—Norman.

Oregon—The Dalles, La Grande, Baker, Hood River and Vicinity.

Pennsylvania—Center County, Titusville, Du Bois, Indiana.

South Dakota—Mitchell, Watertown.

Texas—Baytown, Goose Creek and Pelly, Paris.

Washington—Renton.

Wisconsin—Lincoln County, New London, Burlington, Chippewa Falls.

In addition, Mr. Morrison reported that charters were issued during the year to 419 local trade unions and to 148 federal labor unions.

Jobless Workers Exceed 11,000,000

A. F. of L. Executive Council Says Over Three Million Have Been Added to Unemployed Army Since Fall of 1937; Unorganized Workers Are Hit Harder Than Union Members.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—The terrible and widespread suffering in the form of unemployment which a business slump precipitated by dualism and strife in production and distribution imposes upon millions of working men and women and the ability of trade union members to meet more successfully the emergency of decreased wages are set forth by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report on unemployment to the annual convention of the Federation here.

"The business recession which started after September, 1937, has added 3,500,000 to the ranks of the unemployed," the Council said.

No Jobs for Young Persons

"In addition, there has been no increase in jobs to provide for the young persons who came of working age during this period, and these boys and girls are justifiably added to the total number to be employed.

"In September, 1937, unemployment reached the lowest point since recovery started, but there were still 7,515,000 out of work. By January unemployment had risen to 11,445,000, a total increase of nearly 4,000,000. These day gifts brought our army of unemployed back to the levels of early 1935, cancelling the gains of the last three years."

3,500,000 On Government Relief Work

"Social security payments were by no means sufficient to take care of the huge number of men and women who found themselves without work this past winter. Relief has also steadily increased its rolls, and with the new Government funds, further increases are being made. From January 1 to July 30, 1938, 1,338,000 were added to WPA payrolls, so that on July 30, WPA employment reached 2,967,000. There were at this time 285,000 on CCC and about 100,000 employed by other Government agencies, so that total emergency employment amount to more than 3,500,000."

Employment of Union Members Increased

"Turning to the advantages which trade unions are proving in coping with a constant decrease in the number of jobs, the Executive Council said:

"Trade union members have fared very much better than employes in industry generally during these periods of declining employment. Throughout the late spring months, April through June, while employment in general declined, trade union employment increased. Our figures show that 1 per cent of the persons who had been unemployed in March were back at work by June, while in the country as a whole unemployment increased by 174,000 from March to June.

"Trade union unemployment declined from 21 per cent of the membership to 19 per cent in July period while general unemployment rose from 11,226,000 in March to 11,400,000 in June. Employment of union members has continued to increase through July and early August so that another 2 per cent of our unemployed are now back at work.

"During the entire period since March, trade union unemployment has decreased from 21 per cent of the membership in March, to 19 per cent in July and 17 per cent in early August, while unemployment as a whole has not decreased at all, but 21 per cent of all workers (omitting management) were unemployed in March and 23.3 per cent were unemployed in July."

58th American Federation of Labor Convention Opens With 455 Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

who welcomed the delegates in the name of the business interests.

Pointing out that the Constitution of our country does not recognize any class distinction among its citizens, he emphasized the fact that the United States is unique among the nations of the world in establishing "ideal conditions for the promoting of cooperation amongst all our citizens." He said that in Houston an attempt had been made to build just such a fellowship of mutual respect and understanding, and there are members of the American Federation of Labor serving with distinction on our Port Commission, other public bodies, and on various committees of our Chamber of Commerce."

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Clark added, "is deeply concerned with everything that adversely affects business as it is only through doing business that labor and keeping everyone employed that the wheels are kept revolving and the ability to pay wages and our debts is determined."

Captain Priest Extends Police Department Greetings

Following Mr. Clark's talk, Captain Cecil Priest, representing the Chief of Police of Houston, welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of the entire personnel of the Police Department.

"It is indeed a great honor conferred upon the city to have such an outstanding group assembled here today," he said. "Being the Police Department Police Department stands ready to assist you in every way possible. In the event any of you meet with any difficulty or any misunderstanding for which any of our officers can assist you, please feel free to call upon them."

Strong Speaks for Allied Printing Trades

The convention was then addressed by W. W. Strong, president of the Texas Allied Printing Trades Council, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the many unions in the printing trades.

Cole Voices Welcome From Metal Trades

R. C. Cole, president of the Houston Metal Trades Council, told the delegates that the local committees had used every effort to make your stay in Houston one long to be remembered, and he knew that when the last gavel had fallen and you have returned to your homes you can always look back to Houston and realize that you have had a feature of that good old Southern hospitality."

McBride Gives Greetings From State Federation of Labor

Mr. Stokes then introduced A. S. McBride, president of the Texas State Federation of Labor, who, as a delegate to the 1937 convention of the A. F. of L., extended greetings from the delegates to bring the 1938 convention to a close.

"I want to say on behalf of the State organization that we know but one Federation of Labor, and that is the American Federation of Labor," Mr. McBride declared. "And another thing I want to reaffirm, the allegiance of the State body to this great organization."

On behalf of the State Federation of Labor and the local labor organization, Mr. McBride presented President Green with a gavel made of Texas wood by Texas workmen. "I saw you break a gavel at Denver," Mr. McBride said. "I don't believe you will break this one."

Reed Speaks for Building Trades Council

Thomas R. Reed, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Houston, welcomed the delegates in the name of that organization and told them that a great deal of the peace and success of organized labor in Houston was due to the "wise counsel" of the police department and the Chamber of Commerce. He attributed this pleasant relationship to the "sanity" of the labor movement in civic affairs and in taking part in our politics."

Congressman Thomas Greets Delegates

Mr. Bannon then introduced Hon. Albert Thomas, Representative in Congress from the Houston District, and friend of organized labor whom we are very proud to see just happen in here.

"It is nice to see this fine group here, and we welcome you to Houston," Mr. Thomas said. "We know that as a result of this convention many good things will come. I will have to disappear and the honor of speaking to this crowd later on during the week."

Green Outlines Labor's Policy

The convention was then officially opened by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, in a firmly expressed keynote speech condemned the maladministration by leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which he characterized as "a dual movement within the ranks of labor, a movement formed for the purpose of destroying the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Green said that although John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., had inspired a campaign issued by the United Mine Workers a number of years ago charging the Communists with a conspiracy to seize the American Federation of Labor and its transform craft unions into industrial unions, that now Lewis was endeavoring to do exactly what he had condemned the Communists for trying to do a few years ago.

The President of the American Federation of Labor said the A. F. of L. is opposed to Communism, Fascism, Nazism and "every ism except Americanism."

Condemns Labor Act Administration

He charged that the National Labor Relations Board has misinterpreted the National Labor Relations Act to the detriment of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Moreover, he declared that the Board in its administration of the Labor Act "has become the ally of the C. I. O., and we won't stand for that."

(The complete text of Mr. Green's keynote speech appears elsewhere in this issue of the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service.)

(From October 1 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

DUALISM IN LABOR MOVEMENT DEFEATED, AFL COUNCIL SAYS

Failure of Disruptive Group Demonstrates Solidarity of A. F. of L. Membership, Houston Convention Is Told.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Tex.—A militant spirit of victory over the disruptive policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization formed to promote dualism in the labor movement featured the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation here.

In submitting its account of the year's work as a basis for planning the coming year, the Council said:

"The past year has brought difficult problems and substantial progress to the American Federation of Labor. The sudden return of depression with a swift decline brought us again to serious unemployment problems and hardships by the first of 1938. We have not only weathered the hardships of depression but the unceasing tactics of an attempted dual movement, and emerge with better organized ranks, greater unity and strength, and greater prestige throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"The American Federation of Labor represents the cumulative work of wage earners of more than fifty years of labor's history. Built by their policies, their enggies and oft-times their blood they built up a living organization that has a vitality and tenacity little realized by the casual observer. It is these qualities that give the labor movement its enduring character. Even labor men do not always understand how deeply rooted is an organization like that the American Federation of Labor. Its customs and practices are directly and consciously a part of the daily work and life of a large number of wage earners and indirectly affect standards of living of many more who may be quite unconscious of the obligation.

"The American Federation of Labor has emerged triumphant from a serious crisis in its history. The campaign of disrupt organization and form a dual labor movement that has been interrupting and disturbing our activities has been waged with the support of some governmental agencies and those individuals and organized groups hostile to the policies of the American Federation of Labor. The failure of the campaign for dual unionism in the political and the economic fields constitutes evidence as to solidarity and loyalty of our membership and the constructive policies of the American Federation of Labor.

"We welcome all developments which constitute endorsement of the Federation and its policies and the rejection of this effort to disrupt our movement and as the step necessary to unite all workers to take advantage of present unusual opportunities for the advancement of Labor's welfare."

Congress Passed 23 Labor Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

hibiting transportation of strike breakers in interstate commerce.

2. Appropriation of $2,580,000,000 for relief purposes.

3. Prohibiting the introduction or delivery in interstate commerce of any food, drug, device or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.

4. Appropriation of $115,000,000 for highway construction.

5. Protection assured for pilots and co-pilots in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

6. Small Claims Court in the District of Columbia.

7. Beneficial amendments to Longshoremen's Compensation Act.

8. Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

9. Strengthening the law providing for the organization of credit unions.

10. Providing for the promotion of lobcers, watchmen and messengers in the Postal Service to the next higher grade.

11. Extending five-day week to watchmen and messengers in the first and second class post offices.

12. Fair Labor Standards Act, which provides for specific minimum wages and maximum hours and for different-tials.

13. Protecting salaries of rural letter carriers who transfer from one rural route to another.

14. Providing additional compensation to rural letter carriers serving short, heavy routes.

15. To create a stenographic grade in the rural mail service.

16. Providing that the construction of all naval vessels shall be in accordance with the Government Contracts Act.

17. Creation of boards to regulate barbering and the practice of cosmetology in the District of Columbia.

18. Providing payment to Government employees by all local banks and such days when the establishments of the Government are closed by Executive Order.

19. Compelling persons engaged in foreign propaganda to register with the Department of State.

20. Eight-hour day for tugboat employes on the Great Lakes.

21. Maritime Labor Board created to use its good offices in the mediation of labor disputes.

22. Amendment to the National Housing Act reducing down payments to only 10 per cent and decreasing interest rates on loans.

23. Appropriation of $800,000,000 for low rent housing and slum clearances.